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The People's Korea

No. 304 EVERY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1967 (1951年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

Congratulatory Message to Cuban Leaders

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, sent on Dec. 31 the following telegram of greetings to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President of the Republic of Cuba, on the eighth anniversary of the Cuban Revolution, and greeting the new year:

On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution, the day when the Cuban people overthrew the Batista dictatorship and won freedom and liberation, and greeting the new year, 1967, we, in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the entire Korean people and in our own name, send warm felicitations and militant greetings to you and through you to the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, the Revolutionary Government and the fraternal people.

The great victory of the Cuban Revolution opened a new era in the historical development of the Cuban people and it is exerting great inspiring influence on the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle of the Latin American people, dealing heavy blows to the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression in this area.

In the past eight years the heroic Cuban people under the wise guidance of the Cuban Communist Party and Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, their leader, have firmly safeguarded their revolutionary gains and made brilliant achievements in socialist construction of the country, repulsing resolutely the persistent aggression and subversive machinations of U.S. imperialism to strangulate the Cuban Revolution and ward off its revolutionary influence upon the Latin American people.

The Cuban people are reliably defending the outpost of the socialist camp in the Western Hemisphere and greatly contributing to the cause of peace and socialism.

Today the Cuban people enjoy the deep trust and respect of the progressive peoples of the whole world for their steadfast revolutionary stand and fidelity to proletarian internationalism, and the international prestige of Cuba is growing day by day.

We sincerely rejoice, as over our own, over all the achievements made by the Cuban brothers through their arduous struggle and congratulate them.

The Workers' Party, Government and people of Korea deem it their sacred internationalist duty to assist in the Cuban Revolution and boundlessly treasure the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Cuban people.

The Korean people are happy to have as their comrades-in-arms such people as the Cuban people who are courageous and faithful to the revolutionary duty.

The relations of militant friendship and fraternal cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Cuba are deepening as the days go by.

The visit of the Party and Government delegation of the Republic of Cuba to our country some time ago greatly contributed to consolidating friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries and we are very satisfied with it.

The Korean people will march forever together with the Cuban people in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

We wholeheartedly wish you and the brotherly Cuban people new victory in the struggle for defending the Cuban Revolution and building socialism in the country, pushing aside the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists.

Korean Friendship Delegation Arrives in Havana

A Korean friendship delegation led by Kim Man Keum, Chairman of the Agricultural Commission, arrived in Havana on Dec. 27, 1966 to take part in the celebration events of the eighth anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution.

Pre. Kim Il Sung's Greetings To CHONGRYUN Chairman

Ushering in the new year 1967, Premier Kim Il Sung sent the following telegram of greetings (summary) to Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), according to a KCNA report dated Jan. 1.

Ushering in the new year 1967, I extend, in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Government of the Republic and in my own name, warmest felicitations and greetings to you Comrade Chairman, the functionaries of CHONGRYUN and the 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

Last year CHONGRYUN rallied close the entire Korean compatriots in Japan around the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, educated them in socialist patriotism and further strengthened the organization of CHONGRYUN, pushing aside the suppressive machinations of the enemy that became all the more wanton after the conclusion of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty." CHONGRYUN defended with credit the citizenship of the Republic from the scheme to impose the puppet "ROK nationality," and is firmly defending the democratic, national rights of the Korean compatriots in Japan.

It has intensified the work of national unity among the compatriots of various strata, energetically waged a national salvation struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists against South Korea and greatly inspiring the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people.

By strengthening friendly relations with the Japanese people and peoples of various countries of the world, CHONGRYUN is enjoying their firm support and further enhancing its position in the international arena.

I am convinced that in the new year, too, you Comrade Chairman and other responsible functionaries of CHONGRYUN and the entire compatriots in Japan, rallied close around the Korean Workers' Patry and the Government of the Republic, will certainly achieve great success in the noble work to strengthen the CHONGRYUN organization, continuously defend the democratic, national rights and promote the independent reunification of the country.

I wish you, dear Comrade Chairman good health and the 600,000 compatriots in Japan happiness.

Korean Leaders Exchange New Year's Greetings

Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, exchanged telegrams of new year's greetings with leaders of the socialist countries and those of newly independent countries. Following are the leaders of foreign countries with whom Korean leaders exchanged new year's greetings.

* **L.I. Brezhnev,** General Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, **N.V. Podgorny,** President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, **A.N. Kosygin,** Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

* Comrade **Mao Tse-tung,** Comrade **Chou En-lai** and Comrade **Chu Teh,** of the People's Republic of China.

* **Ho Chi Minh,** Chairman of the CC of the Vietnam Workers' Party, **Pham Van Dong,** Premier of the Government of the DRV and **Le Thanh Nghi,** vice-Premier of the Government of the DRV.

* **Fidel Castro Ruz,** Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government, Dr. **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado,** President, of the Republic of Cuba.

* **Nicolae Ceausescu,** General Secretary of the CC of the Rumanian Communist Party, **Chivu Stoica,** Chairman of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, and **Ion Gheorghe Maurer,** Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSR.

* **Y. Tsedenbal,** First Secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

* **Wladislaw Gomulka,** First Secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, and **Jozef Cyrankiewicz,** Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

* **Walter Ulbricht,** First Secretary of the CC of the German Socialist Unity Party and President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, **Willi Stoph,** Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Professor and Dr. **Johannes Dieckmann,** President of the People's Chamber of the GDR, and Professor and Dr. **Erich Correns,** Chairman of the National Council of the German Democratic National Front.

* **Janos Kadar,** First Secretary of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, **Istvan Dobi,** President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and **Gyula Kallay,** Prime Minister of the Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government of Hungary.

* **Antonin Novotny,** First Secretary of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, **Bohuslav Lastovicka,** President of the National Assembly of the CSR, **Jozef Lenart,** Premier of the Government of the CSR.

* **Enver Hoxha,** First Secretary of the CC of the Albanian Workers' Party, **Haxhi Lleshi,** President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic, and **Mehmet Shehu,** Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the APR.

* **Todor Zhivkov,** First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and **Georgi Traikov,** President of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the BPR.

* **Nguyen Huu Tho,** Chairman of the Presidium of the CC of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

* **Modibo Keita,** President of the Republic of Mali.

* **Gamal Abdel Nasser,** President of the United Arab Republic.

* **Ahmed Sekou Toure,** President of the Republic of Guinea.

* **Abdullah al-Sallal,** President of the Yemen Arab Republic.

* **Luigi Longo,** General Secretary of the CC of the Italian Communist Party.

* **Sanzo Nosaka,** Chairman of the CC of the Japan Communist Party.

* **Nur-el-Din el-Attasi,** President of the Syrian Arab Republic.

* Archbishop **Makarios,** President of the Republic of Cyprus.

* **Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah,** Sheikh of the Sheikhdom of Kuwait.

* **Mohamed Idris el-Senussi,** King of the United Kingdom of Libya.

* **Ahmadou Ahidjo,** President of the Cameroons.

* **el Said el Satik el Mahdi,** Prime Minister of the Republic of Sudan.

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World Public Chides U.N. Resolution on Korea

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on Dec. 17, 1966. It sternly condemned the U.N. "resolution" on the "Korean question," which was illegally adopted under the coercion of the United States in full contravention of the will of the Korean people, without the participation of the DRRK representative, and declared it null and void.

Fully supporting the statement, the people of the world strongly demand that the U.S. aggressor troops must withdraw from South Korea and that the "UNCURK" must be dissolved.

Following is the part of the world opinion expressing full support for and firm salidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people for independent unification of the country and against U.S. imperialism.

Soviet Del. to U.N. Demands U.S. Withdrawal

The Soviet delegation which attended the 21st U.N. General Assembly stressed in its statement on Dec. 23 that all the U.S. troops and other foreign troops occupying South Korea under the U.N. flag must be withdrawn from there within a short period, taking their weapons and equipment, and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism, must be dissolved.

Pointing out that the question of withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea and dissolving the "UNCURK" raised at the U.N. by socialist countries and a number of other countries could bring no proper result owing to obstruction by U.S. imperialism and its followers, the statement said:

Outside interference in the internal affair of the Korean people, the continued occupation of the southern half of Korea by U.S. troops and the U.S. line of converting South Korea into its permanent military base in the Far East against the national liberation movement of the Asian people are the main obstacle to the peaceful, democratic unification of Korea. It is urgent to withdraw all the U.S. troops and other foreign troops, who are occupying South Korea under the U.N. flag or in other form, together with their weapons and equipment at an early date.

The so-called "UNCURK" which has brought neither unification nor rehabilitation to the Korean people must be dissolved at once and the discussion of the "Korean question" at the United Nations be stopped for ever.

The course of debate showed that the just cause of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people was enjoying greater support of the peace-loving countries of the world, the statement stressed.

VDR Condemns U.N. Resolution on Korean Question

The Foreign Ministry of the Vietnam Democratic Republic in its statement issued on Dec. 22, 1966 voiced full support for the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea manifested in the Dec. 17, 1966 statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry condemning the unlawful U.N. "resolution" on the Korean question.

The statement said:

The U.N. resolution on the Korean question again tried to justify the U.S. crime of prolonging the division of Korea and maintaining its domination of South Korea.

Over 20 years, the U.S. troops have been brazenly occupying South Korea, turning it into a new-type U.S. colony and military base, suppressing the South Korean people, preparing for a new war in Korea, attempting to use South Korea as a springboard for aggression and creating tension in Asia.

The unification of Korea is an internal affair of the Korean people and nobody has the right to interfere in it.

The U.S. troops must withdraw from South Korea. The "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" must be dissolved. The use of the U.N. banner by the U.S. imperialists for aggression against Korea must be ended.

The Vietnamese people fully support the just struggle of the Korean people to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and realize the peaceful unification of the country by themselves.

SVNFL Declares U.N. "Resolution on Korea" Null and Void

The Commission for Foreign Relations of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation issued a statement on Dec. 20 condemning the unlawful U.N. "resolution" on the Korean question and declaring it null and void both legally and practically.

The statement said:

The adoption by the U.N. General Assembly Political Committee of the unlawful "resolution" on the Korean issue, which is aimed at perpetuating the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops and maintaining the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," runs completely counter to the aspirations of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

Fully supporting the just stand of the Government and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expounded in the Dec. 17, 1966 statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry, the South Vietnamese people and their National Front for Liberation resolutely demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops now occupying South Korea under the U.N. signboard, the instant dissolution of the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and the settlement of Korea's internal affairs by the Korean people themselves.

The South Vietnamese people and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation firmly believe that with no scheme can the U.S. imperialists shake the rock-like determination of the heroic Korean people to reunify their fatherland, and the U.S. imperialists will ultimately be driven out of South Korea.

Czechoslovakia Demands U.S. Troops Get Out Of South Korea

A recent issue of Czechoslovak paper "Rude Pravo" carried a commentary on the discussion of the "Korean question" at the last session of the U.N. General Assembly, according to information from Prague.

Pointing out that the activity of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" has been hampering Korea's reunification, the paper stressed: the Korean issue is entirely an internal affair of Korea, which should be solved by the Korean people themselves.

The U.S. imperialists' persistent opposition to the participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the discussion of the "Korean issue" at the recent U.N. General Assembly session, the paper wrote, revealed their intention to continue to meddle in the internal affairs of Korea.

For the reunification of Korea, the U.S. troops and all other foreign troops occupying South Korea must be withdrawn from South Korea, the papar declared.

Mongolia Calls for U.S. Pullout from S. Korea

A recent issue of Mongolian paper "Hedelmer" carried an article captioned "U.N. should not meddle in the Korean issue."

Recalling the fact that in 1947 the U.S. imperialists unlawfully brought the so-called "Korean question" to the U.N. and unleashed the Korean War under the U.N. flag, the paper wrote: It is nonsense that the aggressor nation meddles with the in-

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Korea-UAR Protocol On Commodity Delivery Signed

The Government Trade Delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Arab Republic held talks recently in Cairo.

After the talks a 1967 protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities was signed on Dec. 27 between the two countries.

Under the protocol Korea will supply the UAR with machinery, rolled steel, chemical products, foodstuff and other commodities and the UAR will provide Korea with ginned cotton, cotton yarn and other goods.

Cambodia Flays Provocative Utterance of Seoul Puppet

PNOM PEHN, Dec. 28 (KCNA)—The Information Ministry of the Royal Government of Cambodia issued a statement on Dec. 27 against the declaration of the South Korean puppet Defence Minister that the South Korean troops may be dispatched at any time into the demilitarized zone of Vietnam and up to the frontier of Cambodia to prevent the "infiltration" of North Vietnamese troops into South Vietnam.

The statement said:

The dispatch of the South Korean forces to the proximity of the Cambodian frontier means that innocent peasants of Cambodia may be shot by new aggressors. It also means that the South Korean regime is preparing for the concentration of its troops in the frontier area of a neutral state in flagrant violation of the provisions of the United Nations Charter and all the principles of international law. At the same time, it means that the Seoul regime is becoming all the more a docile instrument of the United States and an active accomplice of the South Vietnamese regime to exert intolerable pressure upon peaceful and neutral Cambodia and force her to renounce her policy of non-alignment.

The Seoul regime will be held entirely responsible for the incidents and loss of human lives that may be caused by the dispatch of South Korean troops to the Cambodian frontier and action they will take against the Cambodian territory in contravention of international law, the statement warned.

"Support Tri-continental Peoples" Week Opens in Korea

The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity held an enlarged meeting on Dec. 29, 1966, to deliberate on the appeal of the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental Peoples' Solidarity Organization on observing from Jan. 3 to 10, 1967 a "week of international solidarity in support of the national liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples" under the decision of the First Tri-continental Peoples' Solidarity Conference.

The meeting was attended by Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, members of the Committee, personages of various public organizations and men of the press.

The meeting decided to observe the week in the set period further to consolidate solidarity with the peoples of the three continents who are fighting against the U.S.-led imperialists and for national liberation and consolidation of independence.

During the week, various mass campaigns including rallies will be organized on an extensive scale in different parts of the country for strengthening militant solidarity with the peoples of the three continents in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

A mass meeting was held on Jan. 4 at the Chullima House of Culture in connection with the "week of international solidarity in support of the national liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples."

1966 Production Plans Carried Out

Many factories and enterprises fulfilled their 1966 production plans ahead of schedule, reports from Pyongyang said.

Following the fulfilment of yearly production plans at the Kim Chaik Iron Works and the Sungjin Steel Works, the other iron and steel works of North Korea reported the successful fulfilment of their annual production targets.

The Kangsun Steel Works carried out on Dec. 26 its plan for steel at 100 per cent, steel slab 102.2 per cent, rolled steel 100.2 per cent, wire 102.6 per cent and wire rope 103 per cent.

The fuel and power industries also reported that they carried out their annual production assignments.

The Anjoo Colliery in South Pyungan Province, the Moonchun Coal Mine in Kangwon Province and many other coal mines honored their yearly plans.

Plans were finished 20 days ahead of schedule in minor coal mines in the northern region of the country, which account for over 20 per cent of the total output of the northern coal basin.

The Chullima Daian Electric Factory, the Ryongsung Machine Plant and some 20 other factories and enterprises accomplished their annual plans on Dec. 20.

The Pyongyang Construction Machine Factory which formed a friendly tie with the Dong An Construction Machine Factory in Hanoi last September hit its yearly production target on Dec. 22.

The Bongoong Chemical Complex and many other chemical factories also carried out the yearly plans on all items.

The weavers of the Pyongyang Textile Combine announced on Dec. 20 the fulfilment of their yearly commitments at 100.1 per cent.

In mining too preschedule fulfilments were reported.

Miners at the Woonsan Mine fulfilled their yearly output plan at 111.17 per cent.

The Ongjin Mine achieved a 100 per cent fulfilment of its plan on Dec. 4.

The Ryongwon Mine ended its annual production plan with a 100 per cent success on Nov. 12.

The Kangsun Steel Works is fully in operation, supplying steel to the expanding national economy.

Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (17)

In 1965 alone, 853,000 were arrested and imprisoned by the Pak Jung Hi terror group under various excuses and about 200 papers and publications were forced out of existence. As of June 5, last year, 187 publications were banned.

In the meantime, the Pak Jung Hi terror group never stops suppressing students' movement. In order to suppress the massive student protest demonstrations against the Pak Jung Hi "Government" in the "ROK-Japan normalization negotiations" the Pak Jung Hi regime clamped down "martial law" on the Seoul area, drove even frontline troops into Seoul and let them attack universities in broad daylight, and forcibly closed down universities.

The Pak Jung Hi regime murdered three student demonstrators during the suppression and banished from schools hundreds of students, and 18 professors who criticized the Pak Jung Hi "Government."

The Pak Jung Hi terror regime produced the so-called "restriction law on the student movement" in order to intensify police interference in the students' academic activities.

The U.S. imperialists usually use the words "police state" with which they charge socialist countries.

But, what a terrible fascist rule they are forcing on the South Korean people under the name of "freedom" and "democracy," in the country which they are trying to show as a "model of democracy."

The U.S. imperialists are forcing such an unheard-of neo-colonialist terror domination on the South Korean people under the much vaunted name of "democracy" and have turned the southern part of Korea into a huge, unheard-of police state such as never existed even in the Middle Ages, under the cover of the "U.N."

(To be continued)

Rural Purchasing Power Increases

The purchasing power has been on steady growth in the countryside of the DPRK. As of the end of last November compared with the same period of the preceding year the trade turnover at rural stores showed a growth of 18 per cent. In the mountainous Ryanggan and North Pyungan Provinces it went up by 20 per cent.

According to a survey by the Commerce Ministry, the North Korean rural area was supplied with 73 per cent more commodities in the third quarter of last year as against the corresponding period of 1963. Topping them were articles for cultural use.

More Work Teams Get Chullima Prize

The Standing Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions decided on Dec. 24, 1966, to award the title of Chullima Factory to the Hesan Disabled Soldiers Daily Necessaries Factory, the title of Twice Chullima Work Team to three Chullima work teams and the title of Chullima Work Team to 276 teams.

They have creditably fulfilled their yearly production plans, upholding the policy of the Korean Workers' Party on carrying on the economic construction and defence buildup simultaneously, and set a fine example in work and life.

The Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Union of the Working Agricultural People also decided to confer the title of Chullima Factory on two enterprises and that of Twice Chullima Work Team and that of Chullima Work Team on 273 work teams in the domain of rural economy.

Pyongyang Surgeons Reconnects evered Leg

A group of the third surgical section of the Pyongyang Korean Red Cross Hospital released on Dec. 1 of last year a woman whose severed leg was completely rejoined, according to information from Pyongyang.

Earlier, on Sept. 13, the patient Mrs Choi Ok Nyun was rushed to the hospital with her leg completely cut off. She was a 26-year-old new wife.

A group of surgeons, a winner of two Chullima Prizes, took over the operation of the patient, though it was a hard operation to connect the metatarsus with its complicated bone structure and thin blood vessels. A new method of blood transfusion was applied to the operation.

The surgeons declared the operation a complete success after more than three hours' spectacular efforts.

Twenty days later, blood current, nerves and sinews restored their normal function almost completely and the growth of bones was comfirmed normal. The patient could begin to move her toes and her sense of feeling was regained.

She walked home on foot on Dec. 1.

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ternal affairs of the victim of aggression.

Pointing to the use of the U.N. signboard by the U.S. imperialists in Korea and in other countries, the paper stressed that the U.S. troops occupying South Korea under the U.N. flag must withdraw from South Korea at once and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved without delay.

Algeria Demands U.S. Evacuation from South Korea

The withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea is a precondition for the solution of the Korean question, said Algerian paper "Revolution Africaine."

Noting that the U.S. Government and the U.S. Embassy in Seoul hold the reins in South Korea, the paper remarked: In South Korea everything is under U.S. control.

It is the "benevolence" of the "free world" that has reduced South Korea to a most miserable place in the world.

The paper condemned U.S. imperialism which obstructed the participation of the delegate of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the debate on the Korean question in the U.N.

WFDY Demands Dissolution of "UNCURK"

Recently the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth issued a statement in connection with the discussion of the "Korean question" at the 21st U.N. General Assembly, according to a report from Budapest.

Pointing out that in the past two decades, the question of Korea's unification has been the focus of attention of the world's people and youth, the statement stressed:

The United Nations Charter sets forth a principle on non-interference in another's internal affairs. Therefore, the U.N. has no right to discuss the Korean question.

The United Nations, under the pressure of the United States, discussed the Korean question and adopted illegal resolutions on Korea for the past 20 years, but it did not help in any way toward the solution of the Korean issue.

For the correct solution of the Korean question, the U.N. must discontinue the unlawful debate on the "Korean question," the U.S. imperialist aggressor army which is occupying South Korea under the U.N. signboard must be withdrawn from there and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" rigged up by the U.S. in violation of the U.N. Charter be dissolved at once.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops is the main obstacle to the peaceful unification of Korea.

The "UNCURK" is a tool of the U.S. imperialists for the aggression of Korea, an instrument for covering up the U.S. colonial enslavement policy toward South Korea and fabricating the so-called annual report for justifying their occupation of Korea.

The statement expressed full support for the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the U.S. imperialist aggressor army must be driven out of South Korea and the Korean people must achieve the country's unification by themselves.

A-A Peoples' Solidarity Organization Urges U.S. Withdrawal From S. Korea

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization issued a statement, denouncing the debate of the so-called "Korean question" at the 21st U.N. General Assembly, according to a press report from Cairo on Dec. 22, 1966.

The statement points out that the 20 year history of the U.N. debate on the "Korean question," under the pressure of the United States, clearly shows that the discussion not only did nothing toward solving the question but served the policy of dividing Korea. The Korean question is a question of restoring the reunion of temporarily divided territory and is purely an internal affair of the Korean people themselves and, therefore, any interference from outside including the United Nations does not accord with the desire of the Korean people nor accelerate its solution.

The statement called upon the member organizations of the A-A Peoples' Solidarity Organization and the world peace-loving people to demand an immediate, unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and dissolution of the "UNCURK."

Plight of Bereaved S. Korean Mothers

A South Korean paper recently carried a story about a mother who lost her son in the U.S. war of aggression in South Vietnam. The mother residing in Daiyun-dong, Pusan, had her elder son Baik Cha Rak, a "ROK" army lieutenant, taken to South Vietnam in October of 1965.

On Sept. 27 of last year, while flying a gun-directing mission for "ROK" ground force north of Qui Nhon, his plane was caught in the ground fire of the South Vietnam Liberation Army and he perished then and there.

The puppet authorities came again and took her second son to South Vietnam, leaving her in utter distress. She has been bed-ridden for 20 years owing to a chronic disease. On top of this, they have been evicted from their house twice, and now they have no place to go and no income and no supporter in the family.

A South Korean radio reported an attempt at a group suicide in the home of a "ROK" army soldier in Daihyun-dong, Seoul, in June of 1965.

After soldier Li Soon Sik was taken to South Vietnam, the life became harder and debts piled up. Finally, the situation became so desperate that the five family members in the house took poison.

A neighbour discovered this and their lives were saved at a critical moment, the report said.

Yet the Pak Jung Hi clique have the audacity to talk about a "campaign for assisting the families of soldiers fighting in Vietnam."

But they are, in fact, the most servile stooges of the U.S. imperialists, who separate large numbers of sons from their mothers, husbands from their wives, and impose miserable life upon the families of the soldiers driven to South Vietnam.

More "ROK" Technicians to Be Sent to S.V.

It was learned that the Pak Jung Hi gang are planning to send 1,000 more South Korean technicians to South Vietnam to help the U.S. in its war of aggression in Vietnam.

Back home from South Vietnam a few days ago, a puppet South Korean government official announced on Dec. 23 of last year that an agreement was reached on this with the U.S. authorities there.

The Pak Jung Hi clique had already sent by Dec. 15 over 9,200 South Korean workers and technicians as "man-power export."

"YOU MUST COME BACK ALIVE....." A South Korean mother asking his son for safe return home from South Vietnam where he is going to be sent as a U.S. mercenary.

"ROK" Casualties in S. V. Reach 9,000

About 9,000 puppet South Korean troops were wiped out in northern provinces of South Vietnam in the first 11 months of last year, according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency from Hanoi quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

This is three times the figure of the South Korean troops wiped out in these provinces in the whole of 1965.

Pak's New Criminal Plot

South Korean puppet Defense Minister Kim Sung Eun stated at a press conference on Dec. 23 of last year that South Korean army might be sent to the Cambodian border at any time, it is reported by news dispatches from Seoul. This shows that South Korea is embarking upon a new criminal road for launching an armed attack against Cambodia.

Kim repeated the same old story invented by the U.S. imperialists that North Vietnamese troops were infiltrating into South Vietnam via Cambodia. Through the outburst of the Pak Jung Hi clique who unilaterally severed consular relations with Cambodia on unwarranted pretexts, one can see that they are out-and-out lackeys who stoop to nothing to carry out Washington's instructions.

As an active accomplice of U.S. imperialism in the Vietnam war, the Pak Jung Hi gang have already sent 50,000 puppet troops to South Vietnam and are contemplating to dispatch even more.

Now the U.S. imperialists want to send the most faithful Pak Jung Hi troops to the Cambodian border to spread the flames of war there.

Pak Jung Hi has long been acting as a cat's-paw of U.S. imperialism against the Asian peoples, including the people of Cambodia.

They have been slandering the Cambodian people, who have firmly defended neutrality against U.S. intervention and been building an independent economy, rejecting the U.S. aggressive "aid," as a people of "low intellectual level, incapable of maintaining neutrality" and as having asked for fresh U.S. "aid."

They have gone so far as to say that the moment the U.S. takes its hands off Cambodia, the crown would also fall.

The Pak Jung Hi clique's outcry for armed attack against Cambodia is an offshoot of the traditionally antagonistic policy of the U.S. against Cambodia. This is a challenge to the sovereignty of Cambodia following an independent home and foreign policy and to the Asian peoples at large.

Through this, one can see the ugly feature of the Pak Jung Hi clique as servitors of U.S. imperialism in its policy of making Asians fight Asians and as inveterate enemy of the Asian and world peoples.

The Korean people will never connive at the criminal plot of the Pak Jung Hi clique and will render positive support and encouragement to the Cambodian people fighting under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk, holding high the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. banner.

New Terrorists Body in S. Korea

An inaugural meeting for the so-called "Youth Service Society" was held in Seoul on Dec. 21, 1966, under the sponsorship of the Pak Jung Hi's "Democratic Republican Party," according to press reports from Seoul.

The "society" with a membership of over 29,000 terrorists was disclosed to have already set up its branches in a total of 119 districts.

Though the Pak Jung Hi clique describe the "society" as a "non-political, productive service organization," the consensus of opinion is that it was set up to back Pak Jung Hi in the "presidential election" slated for this spring.

On Dec. 22, an opposition politician lashed at Pak Jung Hi's "Democratic Republican Party," condemning its scheme to let this terrorist organization play the vanguard role in the "front-line" election campaign.

S. Korean Political Situation, 1966

The Korean people rang out 1966 with the unification of their fatherland, their supreme national aspiration, unaccomplished.

The development of the South Korean situation over the last year was characterized by the stepped-up war maneuverings and fascist rampage of the Pak Jung Hi clique and the surging anti-war and anti-fascism struggle of the people.

The U.S. imperialists goaded the Pak Jung Hi clique, externally, to tighten its compact with the Japanese militarists and other international reactionaries and play an active role in their Asian aggressive policy and, internally, gingered up reactionary offensive against the people who desire the unification of the country, so as to stabilize their tottering colonial rule in South Korea.

Seeking to reorganize their aggressive system in Asia and "internationalize" the Vietnam war, the U.S. imperialists worked day in and day out to whip together their Asian satellites and puppets in an "anti-communist military alliance" and pushed the Pak Jung Hi clique to the foreground in this campaign.

The Seoul puppets went on the spree to diplomacy by proxy and contract diplomacy for Washington.

Timing with U.S. vice-President Humphrey's Southeast Asian junket in last February, Pak Jung Hi called on his buddies in this area and urged them to "assist the U.S. in the Vietnam war."

At the "Manila Summit," the Seoul lackeys displayed feverish activities in carrying into effect Washington's scheme to knock into shape an "anti-communist military alliance" with a view to dragooning the Asian puppets ever deeper into its war of aggression in Vietnam.

Besides, the Pak Jung Hi clique set the stage in Seoul for the "Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference," "General Meeting of the Asian Parliamentarian Union," "General Meeting of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League," and so forth, urging assistance to the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression in Vietnam and the formation of an "Asian anti-communist military alliance." The "Asian and Pacific Ministerial Meeting" ended with the manufacture of the "Asian and Pacific Council," a political foundation of the military alliance contemplated by the U.S. imperialists.

Using South Korea as a military base in its Asian aggression, Washington imposed man-power and material burdens upon its people and Pak Jung Hi plunged himself into the contract war in Vietnam.

On the orders of the U.S. imperialists, the puppet clique sent last year additional combat troops of more than a divisional scale, expanding the size of the South Korean puppet troops in South Vietnam to an army corps. They also dispatched nearly 10,000 workers and technicians to South Vietnam under the cloak of "man-power export."

The puppet Defense Minister blared at the puppet National Assembly that "if the U.S. troops advance to North Vietnam across the 17th Parallel, the ROK troops will go with them."

The Seoul lackeys were knee-deep in war preparations last year, under the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists to open the "second front" in Korea, while escalating the Vietnam war.

To begin with, they reinforced the puppet army in all services. They activated three reserve divisions and newly set up one Marine brigade, one fighter wing and several fighter squadrons and flights.

To equip the South Korean puppet army, the U.S. imperialists brought in large quantities of new-type weapons, including "Hawk" and "Nike-Hercules" missiles, "M-48" tanks and "F-5A" fighter-bombers into South Korea, in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement.

They expanded dozens of airfields, big and small, and over 10 major harbours and built military roads for the swift transportation of combat materials and troops in case of war.

War preparations were accompanied by frenzied military exercises.

Last year, they staged over

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Growing Outrages Against Koreans in Japan

Outrages of Japanese reactionaries against Korean compatriots in Japan are unabated.

It was learned that on Nov. 30 of last year, two Japanese foremen of a woodwork factory in Rumoi county, Hokkaido, beat a Korean worker to death.

On Nov. 20, some 30 Japanese hoodlums pounced upon Korean students Cho Moo Jai and Song Yoon Kyoo of the Korean Middle and High School in Kyoto on the street and cruelly pommelled them for the mere reason they were Korean students.

On May 21, over 50 Japanese students committed group outrages, on four occasions, against students of the Korean Middle and High School in Tokyo, seriously injuring 12 of them. The victims were returning home after school.

All these were perpetrated with the connivance of the Japanese police authorities.

On May 13, more than 100 armed policemen of the Taura Police Station in Yokosuka raided the house of Choi Ryong Kook, director of the organization department of the Yokosuka branch of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN), and illegally searched it, destroying household goods.

On Sept. 10, three men of the Aichi Prefectural Police detained Li Woon, principal of the First Korean Primary School, for 17 days on fantastic charges of being "pick-pocket."

Meanwhile, the Japanese reactionaries are whipping up chauvinism among the Japanese people against Koreans in Japan.

On Nov. 27 and 28, scribblings were found on 10 odd electric poles in Kanazawa, which read: "Koreans, go home," "Death to Koreans" and "Koreans, don't walk along our streets."

The Japanese authorities are also intensifying the obstructionist machinations against CHONGRYUN and the national education of the sons and daughters of Koreans in Japan.

On March 13, the Okayama prefectural chapter of CHONGRYUN got a letter, which read in part: "Koreans, get out of Japan at once. If you want to remain here, pledge your loyalty to the Japanese Government. Otherwise, a Japan-wide campaign will be launched against Koreans."

The Okayama District Public Safety Investigation Bureau tried to engage Li Yung Taik, chief of social and economic affairs section of the Okayama branch of CHONGRYUN, in espionage against CHONGRYUN.

Shoiichi Ueda, an official of the Hiroshima Public Safety Investigation Bureau, importuned Cho Yong Il, a Korean resident in Kure, for information about CHONGRYUN, Korean schools and about the Korean Traders and Industrialists Association five times since August of the year before last.

On Oct. 3, a two-storeyed wooden building of the hostel of the girl students of the Korean Middle and High School in Tokyo was reduced to ashes by a fire set by Japanese reactionaries.

All these outrages of the Japanese reactionaries against the Koreans in Japan are by no means accidental. By so doing, it is clear, they are trying to please the Pak Jung Hi clique and thereby make favourable conditions for their comeback to South Korea.

S. Korean People's Aspirations for National Unification on Steady Rise

Also during 1966, voices of South Korean people demanding unification of their country were mounting.

Their call for unification was marked by a growing desire to unify the country on their own strength, rejecting foreign interference.

Echoing the just voices of the people, South Korean papers strongly held that the question of unification should be solved by Koreans themselves, not relying upon the United Nations.

An editorial of Chunnam Ilbo wrote: "It is our immediate task to solve the unification problem by ourselves, without relying upon the United Nations. Strenuous effort should be made to narrow down the unification problem through the bold, free exchange of opinions."

Another daily stressed that "unification within the U.N. framework is unfeasible. It should be achieved by ourselves." The paper said that Pak Jung Hi's insistence on "unification through the United Nations is most likely to perpetuate the division of the country."

Noting that the U.N. debate on Korea's unification was designed merely to reaffirm the vapid unification proposal annually submitted by the "UNCURK," another daily wrote: "No one believes the United Nations will ever bring unification. Our nation must exert efforts for unification. The maker of Korean history is the Korean nation."

Another thing worthy of special note in the aspirations of South Korean people for unification was that they regarded U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique as the obstructor of the country's unification and, as such, they condemned them.

This hateful signboard, reading "The Military Demarcation Line," is sure to be removed for the Korean people to reunify their divided fatherland.

Looking back on the sufferings South Korean people had undergone in the past 21 years under the heels of U.S. imperialism and the misrule of its stooges, a South Korean paper ascribed these to the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism. "The country was divided and misfortune came with the establishment of the U.S. military government in the south of the 38th Parallel," it wrote.

Pak Jung Hi's assertion that the unification problem should not be permitted to be "taken up until the latter half of the '70's" was the target of the people's condemnation.

One paper said: "The latter half of the '70's is a decade off. This means that our hope for unification should be shelved for 10 years. A unified Korea is the thing our people are resolved to gain at the expense of everything. We should be allowed to discuss in any way this supreme task of our nation."

237th MAC Meeting:

U.S. Denounced for Continuous Military Provocations

KAESONG, Dec. 29, (1966) (KCNA)—Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, strongly protested to the U.S. side against its continued dispatch of naval craft into the eastern coastal waters of North Korea and armed attack on the Korean-Chinese side in the demilitarized zone.

At the 237th MAC Meeting held on Dec. 29 in Panmunjom at the proposal of the Korean-Chinese side, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook said that the U.S. side illegally dispatched its naval vessels of various types into the eastern coastal waters of the Korean-Chinese side, on 38 occasions from Dec. 16 to 29.

He also pointed to the fact that on Dec. 26, 12 armed bandits of the U.S. side, under the command of an officer, sneaked into the area of the Korean-Chinese side at around 15 hours 5 minutes, launched a vicious armed attack on the Korean-Chinese side's sentry post, firing scores of bullets, and took to their heels southward at around 15 hours 10 minutes.

"These intrusions on the sea and armed attack of the U.S. side patently prove that the U.S. side is still resorting to the reckless maneuvers for aggravating tension in Korea and unleashing a new war," the major general said.

"The Korean-Chinese side," he continued, "cannot but pay serious attention to the fact that recently the U.S. side, while making preparations feverishly for the provocation of a new war by introducing various new-type weapons and operation equipment in large quantities into South Korea, is successively sending naval craft in groups into the coastal waters of North Korea and openly perpetrating armed attacks against the Korean-Chinese side by mobilizing armed gangs."

Earlier, on Dec. 27 of last year, the 326th Meeting of the Secretaries of the two sides to the MAC was held in Panmunjom, at the proposal of the Korean-Chinese side.

According to the statement of Col. Han Joo Kyung, Secretary of the Korean-Chinese side, the U.S. side illegally introduced heavy and light machineguns and other prohibited heavy and automatic weapons into the demilitarized zone, 14 times between Dec. 10 and 25, of last year.

The U.S. side also perpetrated the hostile act of sending six armed military personnel to the portion of the Korean-Chinese side in the demilitarized zone, on three occasions, on Dec. 8, 18 and 21, of last year. Besides, it committed 382 violations of the Agreement and agreed provisions in the demilitarized zone between Dec. 5 and 24, of last year.

(Continued from page 4)

50 military exercises directed against North Korea.

After Johnson's visit to Seoul early in November of last year, the military maneuvers of the U.S. army and the South Korean puppet troops moved to the areas adjacent to the military demarcation line, with the resultant intensification of naked aggressive provocations against North Korea.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique became more rampant in military-fascist suppression.

Last year, they increased the police force by 8,000 men and newly set up 200 police stations and boxes.

In the summer of the year before last, Pak Jung Hi ranted that "the question of unification should not be permitted to be discussed, in any way, until the latter part of the 1970's," threatening anyone who calls for unification with the fascist "anti-communist law."

Of the pressmen and opposition politicians thrown into jail last year, over 90 per cent was accused of violation of the "anti-communist law."

It must not be overlooked that, owing to the full-scale intrusion of the Japanese militarist forces, South Korea was being reduced to a dual colony of the U.S. and Japan.

The colonial enslavement policy and the policy of war of the U.S. imperialists further sharpened the social, class and national contradictions in South Korea.

The students and working class waged vehement struggles for the democratization of schools, existence and democratic rights, and contradictions in the reactionary ruling circles grew acuter.

The opposition forces arrayed themselves against Pak Jung Hi's "Democratic Republican Party," capitalizing people's opposition to the dispatch of troops to South Vietnam and reinvasion of South Korea by Japanese militarism.

The oppositionists, who at first took issues with the reward for troop dispatch, came out with the demand to bring back the troops from South Vietanam and repeal the "ROK-Japan Treaty," exposing Pak Jung Hi's "humiliating diplomacy toward Japan."

The political situation of South Korea in 1966 showed that the war policy and fascist suppression by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi cique only aggravated their political crisis and that with no suppression could they put down the anti-imperialist, national salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

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DPRK Volleyball Association Demands JVA Retract Its Illegal Steps

The Volleyball Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on Dec. 23 last year the following telegram to the Japan Volleyball Association in connection with the unwarranted stand taken by the JVA in organizing the Fifth Women's Volleyball Championships.

Also, Kim Sang Bok, President of the DPRK Volleyball Association sent a letter to Paul Libaud, President of the International Volleyball Federation in Paris.

The letter is to the effect that the DPRK Volleyball Association considers that the IVF should make the JVA withdraw the unjust conditions it has raised in organizing the coming championships, or else, the venue of the Fifth Women's Championships should be changed from Japan to some other country. If the IVF permits the JVA to hold the championships in Japan without relinquishing its unjust stand, the DPRK Volleyball Association will not dispatch its team to the championships and the IVF as well as the JVA will be held responsible for all the ensuing consequences.

The telegram sent to the JVA reads in full:

To the Japan Volleyball Association:

We requested time and again that you revoke at once the unwarranted stand taken by your association in organizing the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships.

But you are still persisting in your unreasonable stand.

This is a violation of the tradition of the World Women's Volleyball Championships and reveals your wily attempt to make the championships a political plaything of the Japanese ruling circles who are hostile toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other socialist countries.

As you know, our volleyball association has been registered in the International Volleyball Federation as the Volleyball Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and taken part in all games and meetings sponsored by the IVF in the name of the Volleyball Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

You yourselves have addressed all official documents including the invitation to the coming championships to the Volleyball Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

For all this, you insist that our team to the championships should be called "North Korea."

And you are pursuing an unscrupulous political motive in trying to ban the hoisting of the national flag and the playing of the national anthem of the champion team at the coming championships.

This shows that you, having discarded the lofty sportsmanship, are cunningly trying to use the coming championships for your political purpose.

We once again advise you to revoke such unjust stand at once and provide conditions in which the volleyball teams of all countries can take part freely and play games in the championships.

We strongly hold that if you do not withdraw your unwarranted conditions despite our repeated just demands, Japan cannot serve as the venue of the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships and the Japan Volleyball Association will forfeit the competence and right to organize the championships.

We hereby solemnly inform you that if you organize the coming championships without revoking such unjust steps, we will not send our team and you will be held fully responsible for all the ensuing consequences.

Volleyball Association, Democratic People's Republic of Korea. December 23, 1966

The Korean girls sharply attack the Chinese team (in a friendship match).

JVA's Steps Under Fire

Japanese Notables Denounce JVA

Japanese public figures are strongly demanding the Japan Volleyball Association withdraw at once its unwarranted steps against the team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea participating in the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships to open in Japan, so it can take part in the games without a hitch.

Tatsuo Yasaki, general director of the Executive Committee of the Japan National Youth Sports Festival, said:

The Korean team is quite a favorite among the Japanese volleyball lovers, because it is a strong team which will compete with Japan and the Soviet Union for the cup. The Korean women's volleyball team has markedly grown in the recent years. It placed third at the last year's world championships. But, in September it won all the three games it had with the Soviet team, one of the world's strongest, in Pyongyang. At the first GANEFO three years ago, it lost the game with China. But at the recent Asian GANEFO, it carried off the gold medal, beating all the teams, including the Chinese rival.

Today it is the unanimous wish of the Japanese volleyball circles and volleyball lovers to see with their own eyes the secret of how the Korean volleyball team has grown so strong.

Yoichi Fukushima, member of the Japan Scientific Association, said:

Entry into Japan from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has come up against hindrance each time in the last few years, owing to unreasonable act of the Japanese side. The Japanese Government, unable to refuse the entry without any excuse, deliberately put forth difficult conditions these days, making trouble for those concerned. It is clear that the steps taken this time by the Japan Volleyball Association towards the Korean team is linked with such stand of the Japanese Government. I think it is totally illegal to raise a political question in sports and scientific intercourse.

This is the opinion of the Japanese at large. Therefore, it is necessary on the part of the broad sections of public figures to welcome warmly the Korean women's volleyball team and wage a vehement struggle against drawing politics into sports, cultural and scientific intercourse.

USSR Protests Against Discrimination

The USSR Volleyball Federation has called the attention of the IVF and the organizers of the world championships for women's teams in Japan to the need for strict observance of the accepted rules and traditions. Otherwise, the Soviet Federation will be obliged to reconsider the Soviet Union's participation in the tournament, according to a Jan. 4 TASS report from Moscow.

Denouncing the Japan Volleyball Association, the report said: The organizers of the championships would not observe the traditional ceremony of raising the national flags of the participating countries and performing the national anthems of the winners. Moreover, they are planning to call some participating teams by names which differ from those under which they were admitted to the IVF. Thus, the teams of the DPRK and the GDR are to be called "North Korea" and "East Germany."

Poland To Boycott Volleyball Meet

President Tadeusz Brzosko of the Polish Volleyball Federation sent on Jan. 2 a strong protest to the IVF, in which he said Poland was considering withdrawing from the championships if the Japanese organizers would not change their groundless steps.

Korea's Football Sees Out 1966

The year 1966 added a new page to the brilliant records of our football, declared Kim Eung Suh, Chairman of the Korean Football Association. Last summer our football team played in the quarter-finals in the London Cup.

Football is one of the most popular sports in Korea. Right after the liberation of the country from the Japanese imperialists in August 1945, the Korean Football Association was founded. Today it embraces 7,000 football clubs with a total membership of some 250,000. Football enthusiasts are everywhere—in factories and enterprises, rural and fishing villages, schools and residential quarters. Promising footballers are growing up among them.

To uphold national pride and honor—this is what is uppermost in the minds of our football players. After beating the Italian team in London, Shin Yung Kyoo, Captain of our national team, said: We were always confident of victory. We have upheld the prestige of the nation in sports.

Our players who place sportsmanship above the result of competition are bold, fair and clean in games. They do not seek to show their individual skill, they put more stress on team work. Splendid team work won them fine results last year.

What our footballers regret most, seeing out 1966, is that they could not form a single Korean team with South Korean players for international games, Kim Eung Suh said, and continued: Though more than two decades have passed since Korea was liberated from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, the Korean people including the sportsmen are still suffering from territorial division owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and obstruction of Korea's unification.

Before leaving for London, we North Korean footballers proposed to meet South Korean footballers three times, but in vain.

We ardently hope that the aspiration of the North and South Korean footballers will be realized in the new year and we will spare no effort for its realization.

The successes our footballers made last year are but initial ones.

We will make a new bid for the Mexico Olympics next year.

Birth Anniv. of Korean Philologist Marked in Moscow

A commemorative meeting marking the 90th anniversary of the birth of Choo Si Kyung, an outstanding philologist of Korea, was held at the friendship house in Moscow on Dec. 22, last year. It was attended by professors, writers, workers and students in Moscow.

Addressing the gathering, assistant professor Yuri Mazur called Choo Si Kyung an outstanding thinker and public figure.

Particularly he spoke highly of Choo Si Kyung's merits in developing national culture of Korea and in the struggle against Japanese aggression.

Korean Cultural Del. and Pyongyang Song & Dance Ensemble in Havana

HAVANA, Dec. 22 (KCNA)—A Korean cultural delegation led by Li Chang Sun, vice-Minister of Culture, and the Pyongyang Song and Dance Ensemble arrived in Havana on Dec. 21 for a visit to Cuba.

They were met at the airfield by Jose Lanuza Gobel, Minister of Education; Marith Saalonso, Chairman of the Cuban Artists Association; Jose Vega, Director of the Foreign Relations Department of the National Committee for Culture; and other men of culture and arts.

Also present were Chang Jung Hwan, Ambassador, and staff members of the Korean embassy in Havana.

The delegation and the ensemble will attend celebration events of the eighth anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution.

The People's Korea
Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
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